



中国科学院上海天文台
Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



物理与天文学院
School of Physics and Astronomy

DECaLS DR9 Cosmology Constraints from Galaxy Clustering and Weak Lensing

Haojie XU 许浩杰

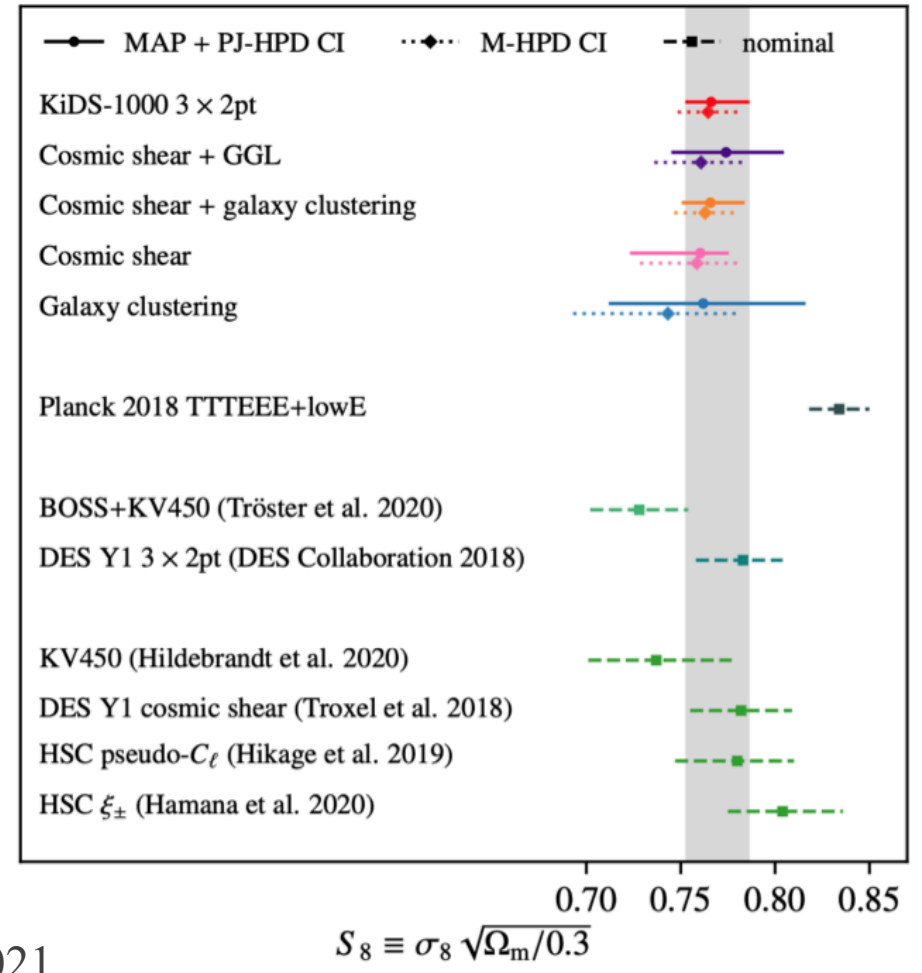
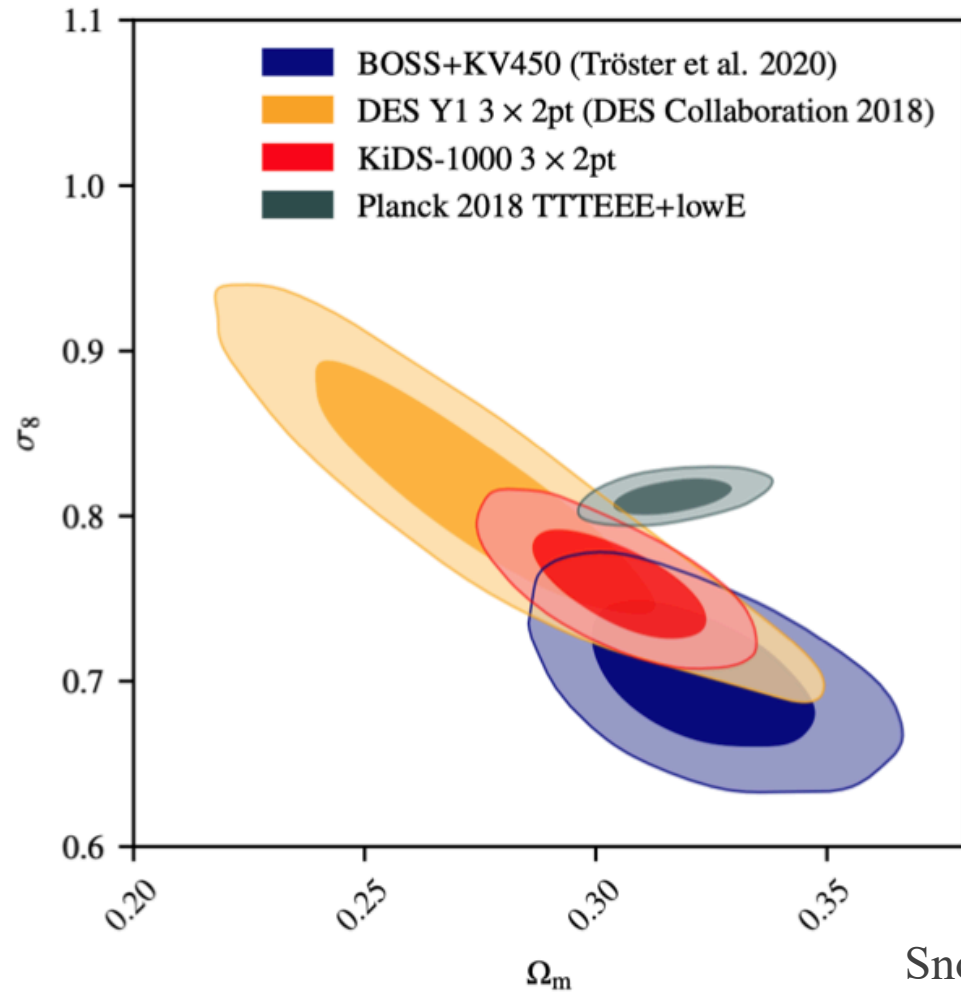
Shanghai Astronomical Observatory

Collaboration Workshop on Cosmology and Galaxy Formation, SJTU, 06/19/2023

In main collaboration with:

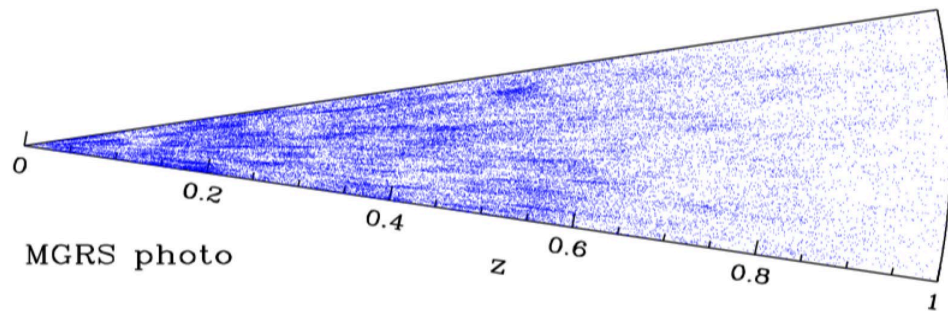
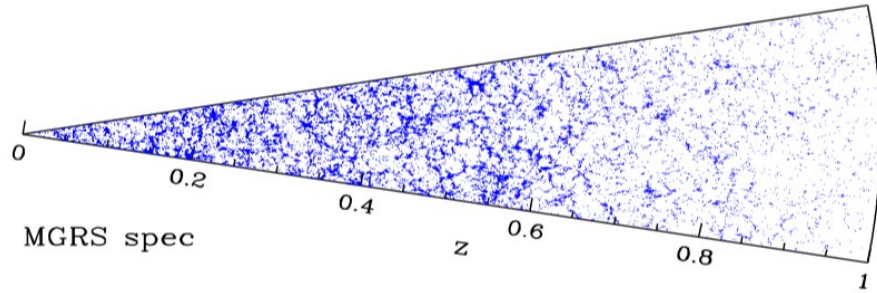
Hekun Li, Jun Zhang, Xiaohu Yang, Pengjie Zhang, Min He, Yizhou Gu, Jian Qian, Ji Yao

The " S_8 " tension

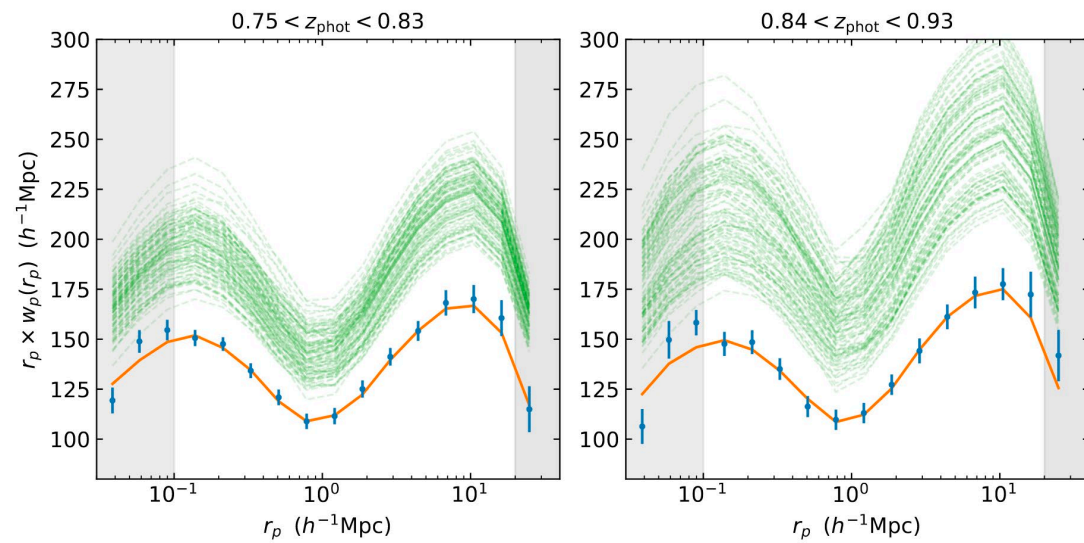
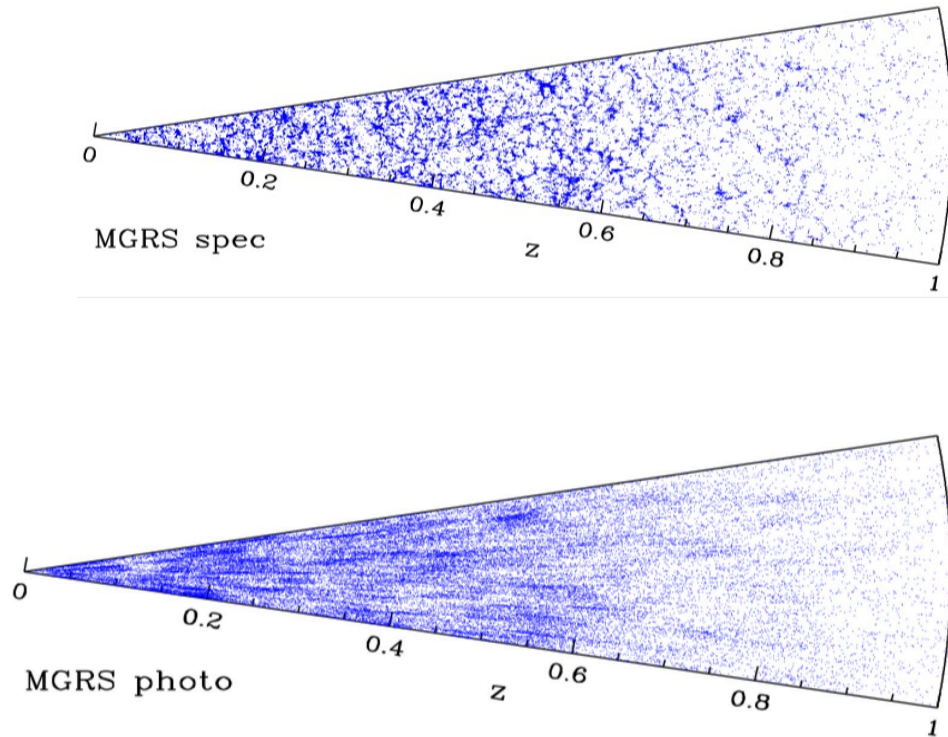


Snowmass2021

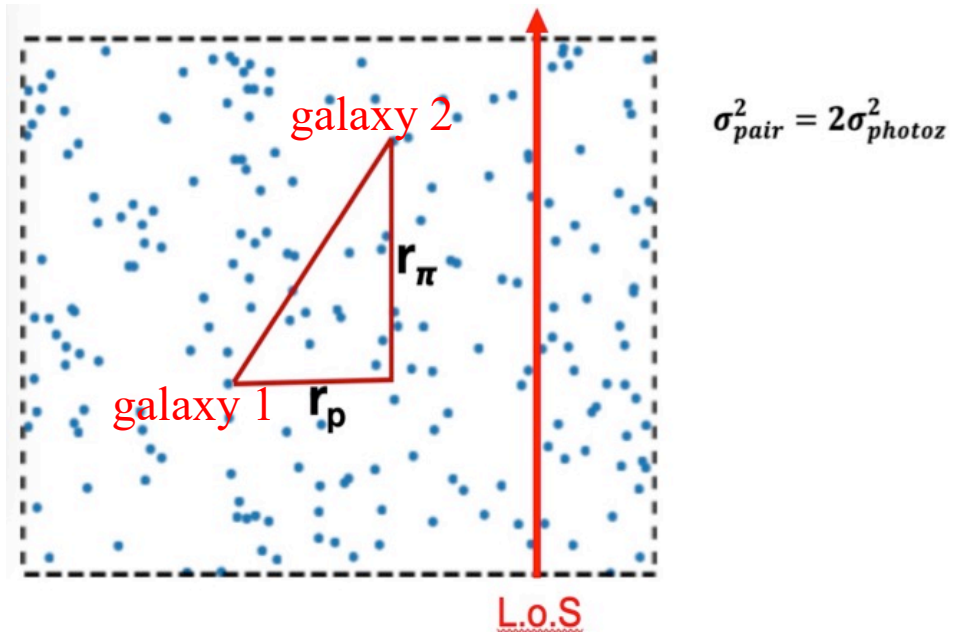
W_p measurements in photometric samples



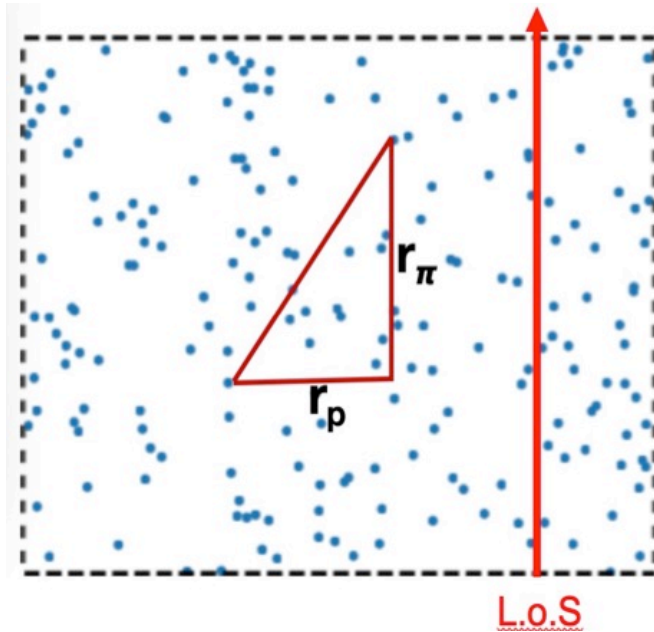
W_p measurements in photometric samples



Intrinsic W_p in photometric samples



Intrinsic W_p in photometric samples

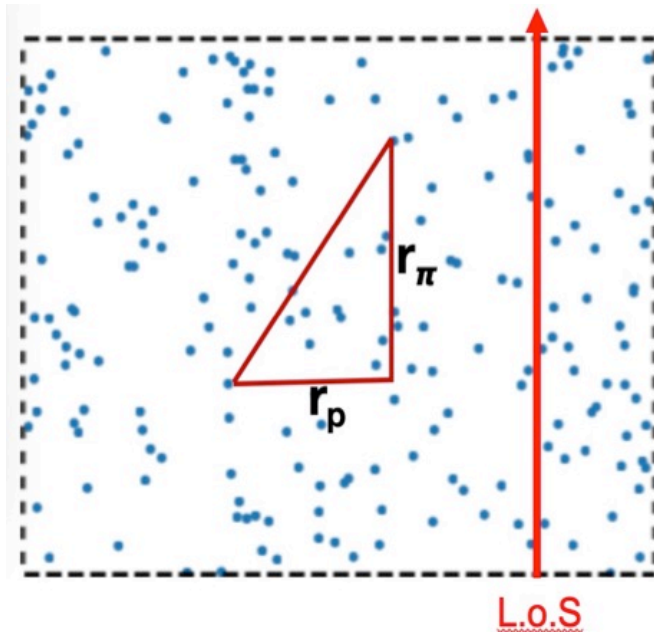


$$\sigma_{pair}^2 = 2\sigma_{photoz}^2$$

$$\xi^{ph}(r_p, r_\pi) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{pair}\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi^r(r_p, r_\pi - R) \exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{2\sigma_{pair}^2}\right) dR$$

$$W_p^{ph}(r_p | \pi_{max}) = 2 \int_0^{\pi_{max}} \xi^{ph}(r_p, r_\pi) dr_\pi$$

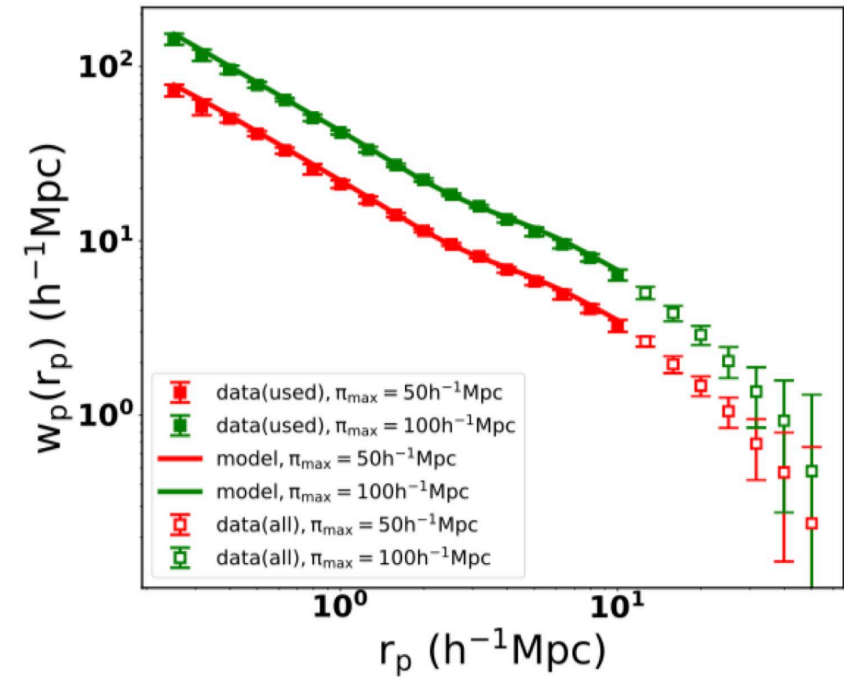
Intrinsic W_p in photometric samples



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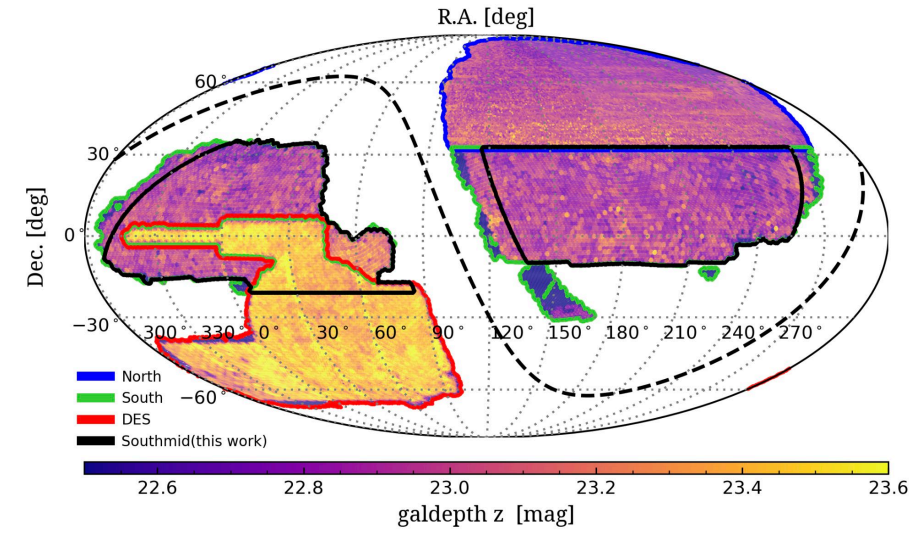
$$\xi^{ph}(r_p, r_\pi) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{pair}\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi^r(r_p, r_\pi - R) \exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{2\sigma_{pair}^2}\right) dR$$

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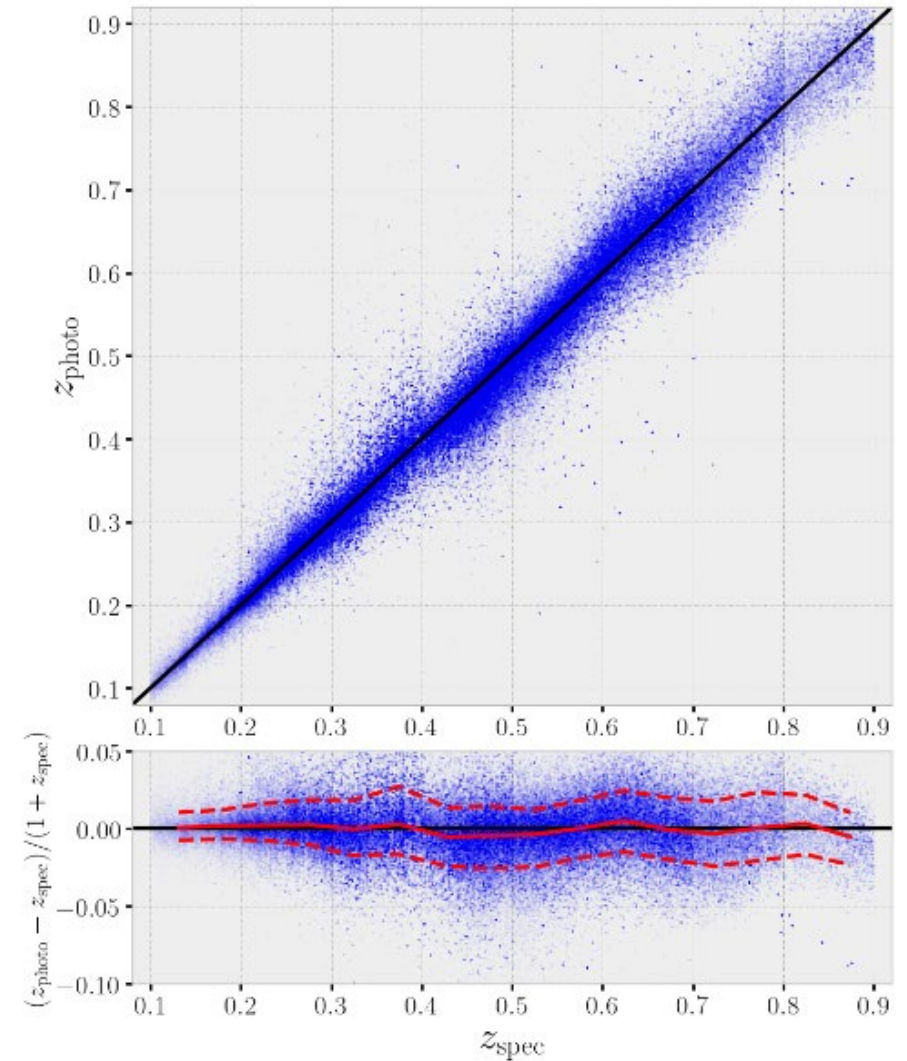
DECaLS DR9

- $\sim 10,000$ sq. deg. (black contour, footprint of shear catalog)



DECaLS DR9

- $\sim 10,000$ sq. deg. (black contour, footprint of shear catalog)
- Photo-z estimation (random forest)
 - r-band magnitude, $g - r$ color, $r - z$ color, $z - W1$ color, $W1 - W2$ color, half-light radius, axis ratio, shape probability
- Photo-z quality control:
 - $0 < \text{photo-z} < 0.9$, $z_{\text{mag}} < 21$, red galaxies
 - $\sigma_z \sim 0.02$



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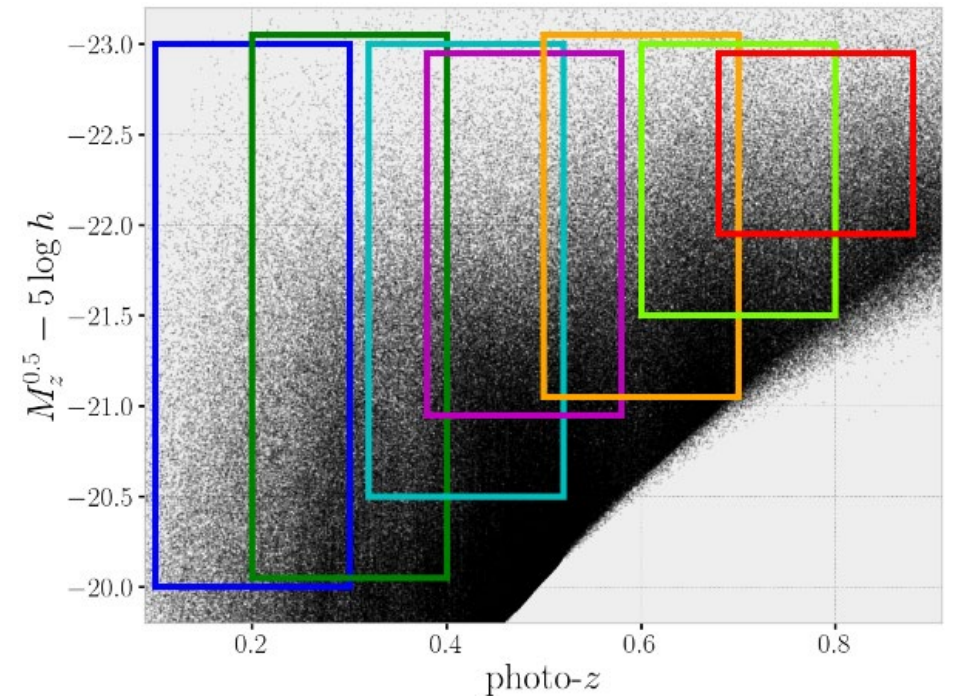
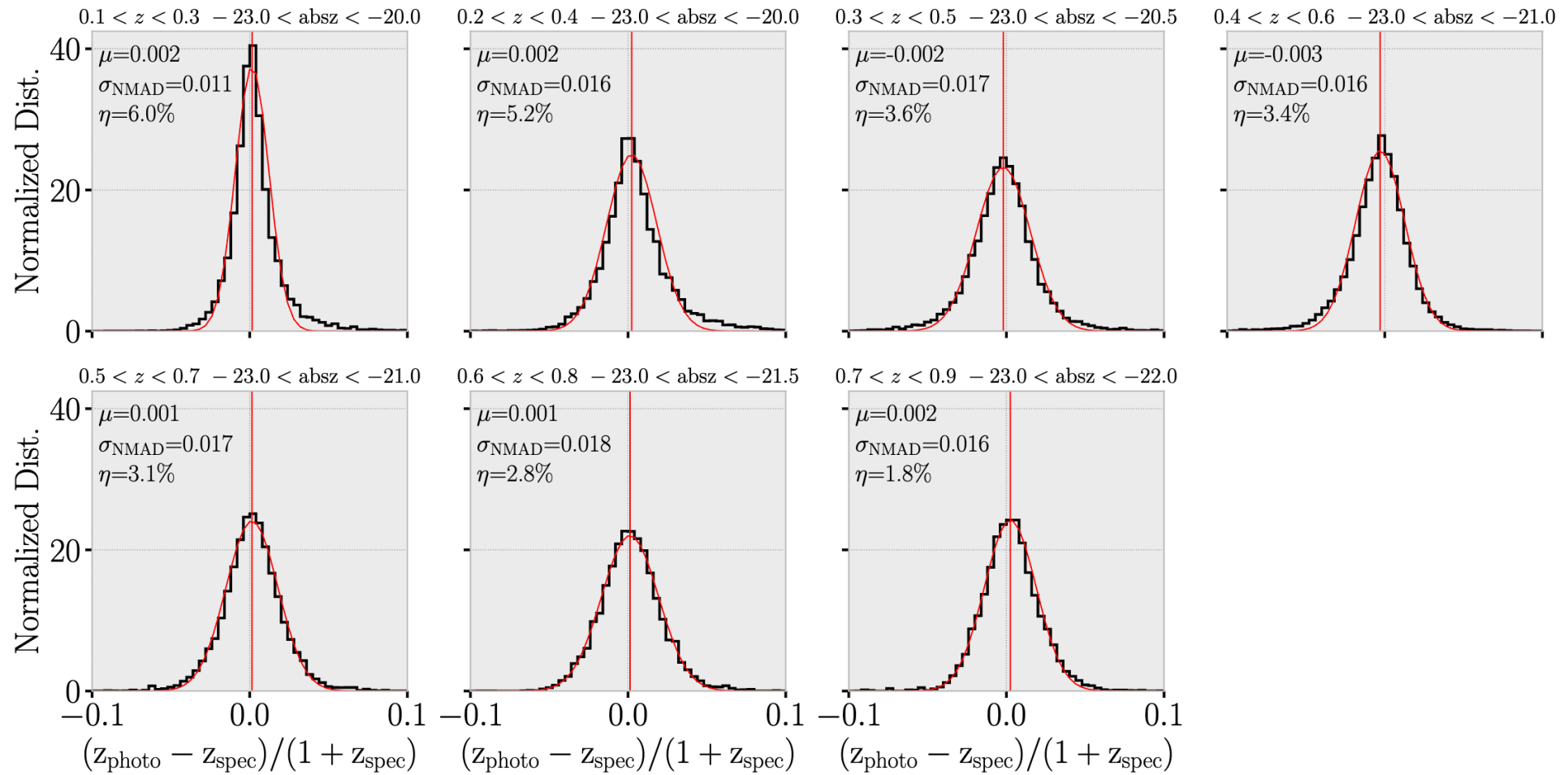
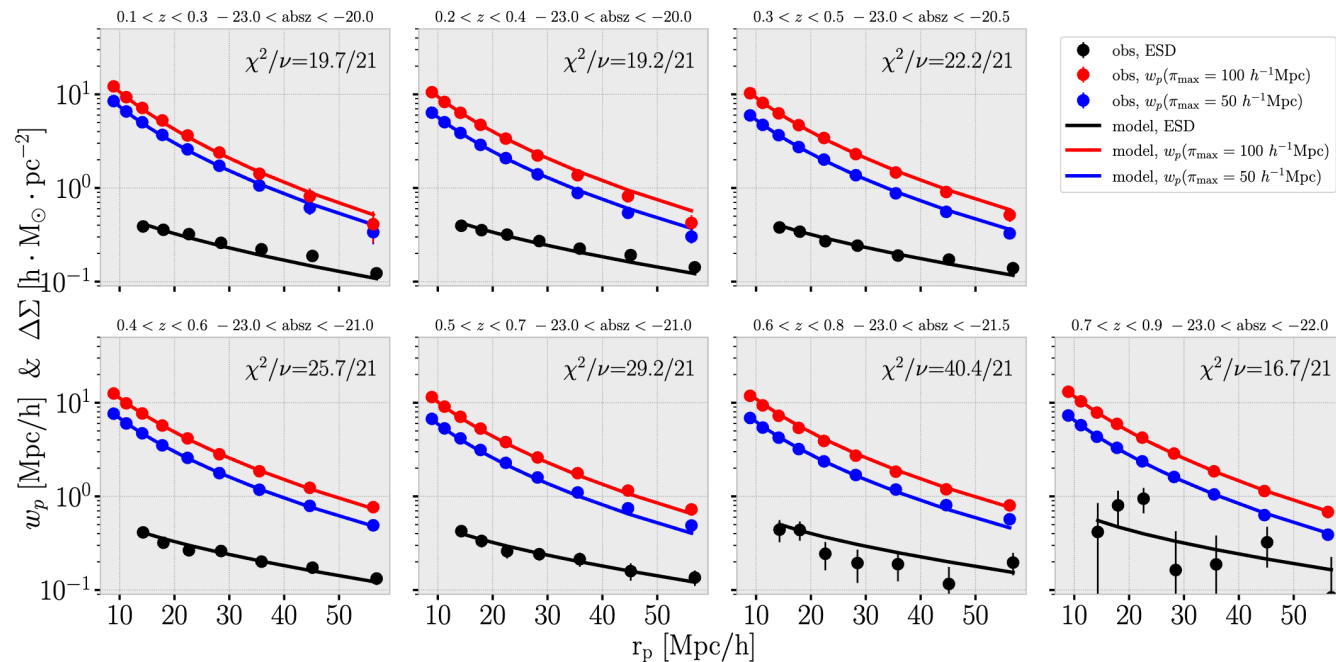


Photo-z performance of lens samples

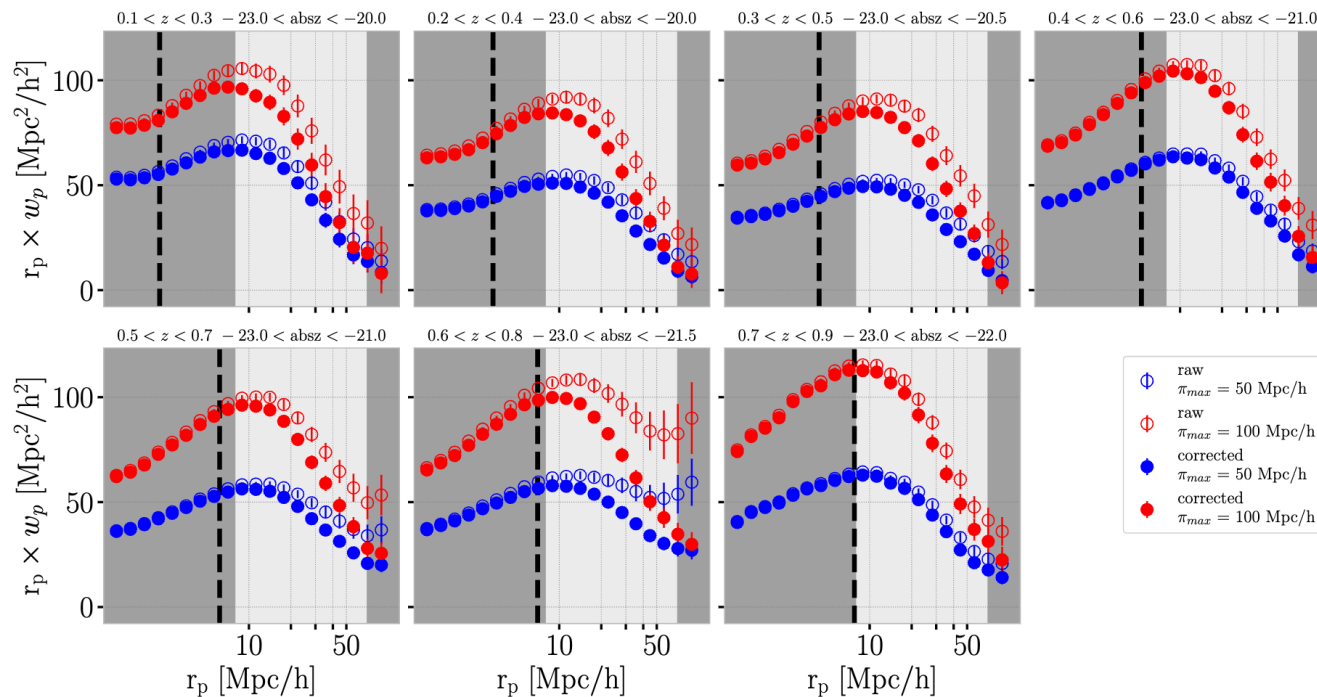


Wp and galaxy-galaxy lensing measurements



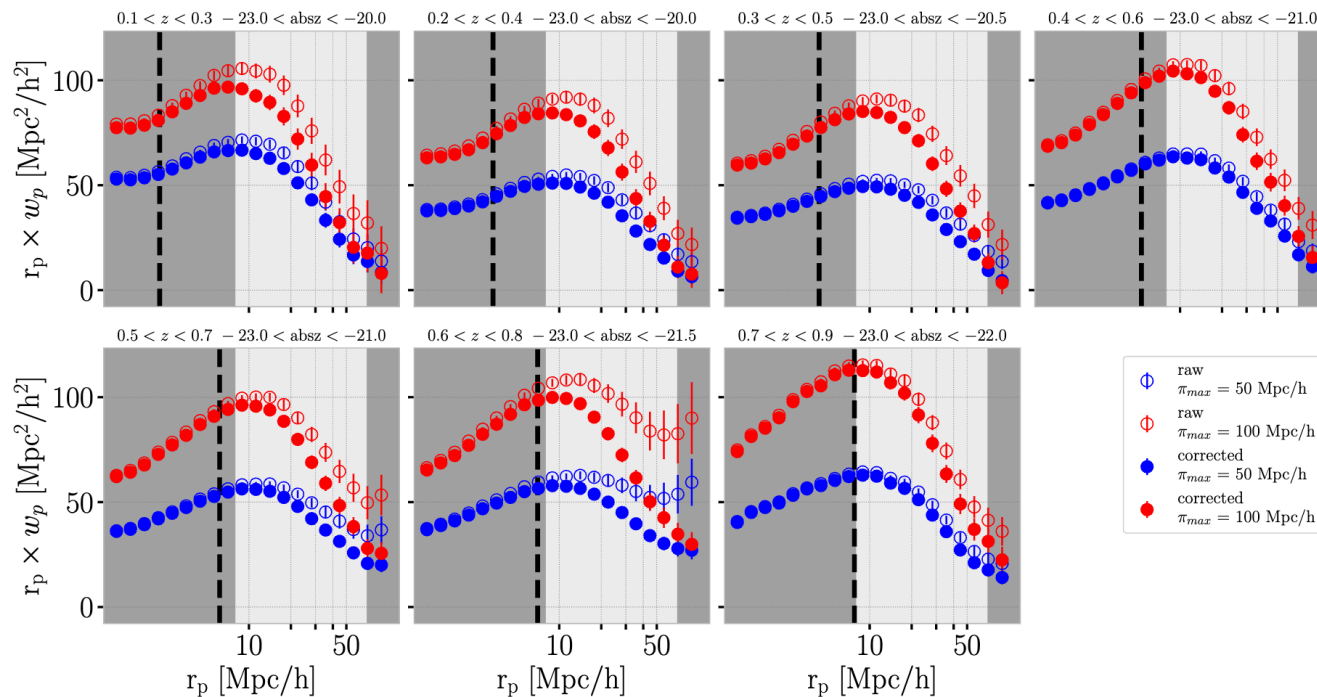
- Large-scale measurements
 - linear bias (minimal bias model)
 - scale cuts:
 - $r_p > 8$ Mpc/h for Wp
 - $r_p > 12$ Mpc/h for ESD
- Imaging systematics
- ESD measurements

W_p and galaxy-galaxy lensing measurements



- Large-scale measurements
- W_p and Imaging systematics
 - spurious correlation in lens sample
 - no correlation between corrected lens samples with imaging quantities.
- ESD measurements

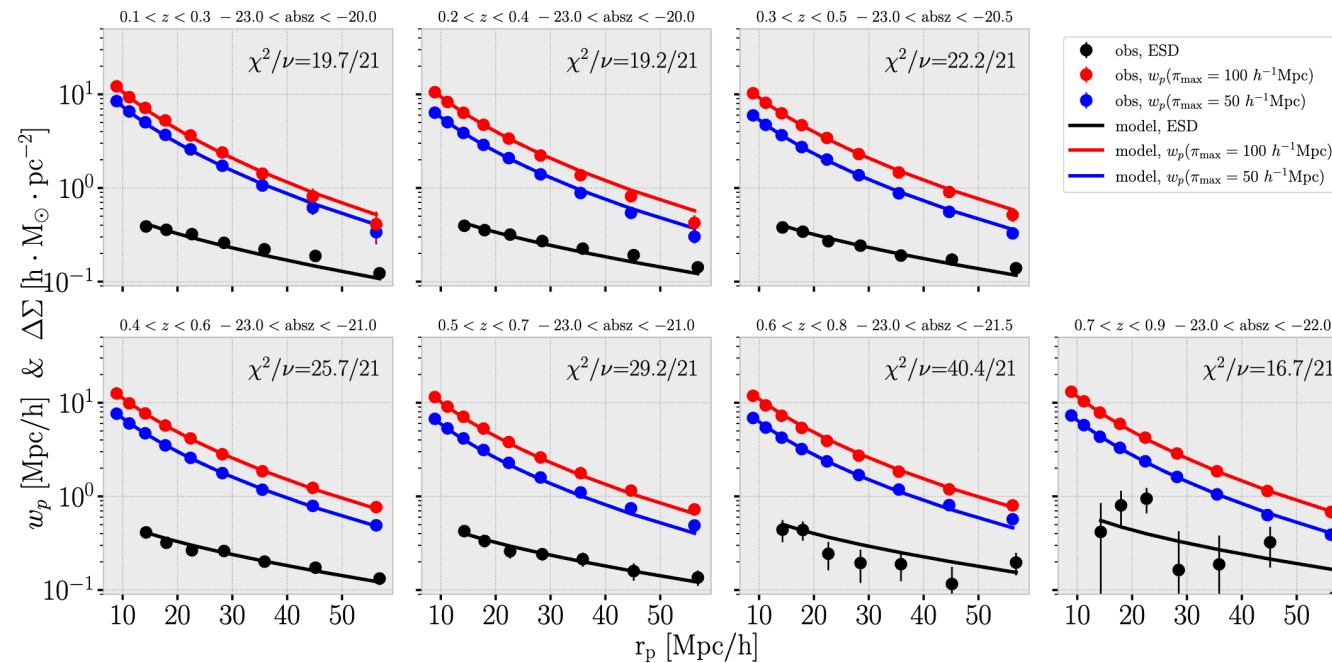
W_p and galaxy-galaxy lensing measurements



- Large-scale measurements
- Imaging systematics
- ESD measurements
 - Fourier_Quad pipeline
 - $10^2 m = (5 \pm 3, 3 \pm 3)$,
 $10^5 c = (0 \pm 3, -10 \pm 3)$
 - $z_{\text{mag}} < 21$, S/N cut
 - $z_s > z_1 + 0.25$
 - take photo- z distribution of source galaxies into account

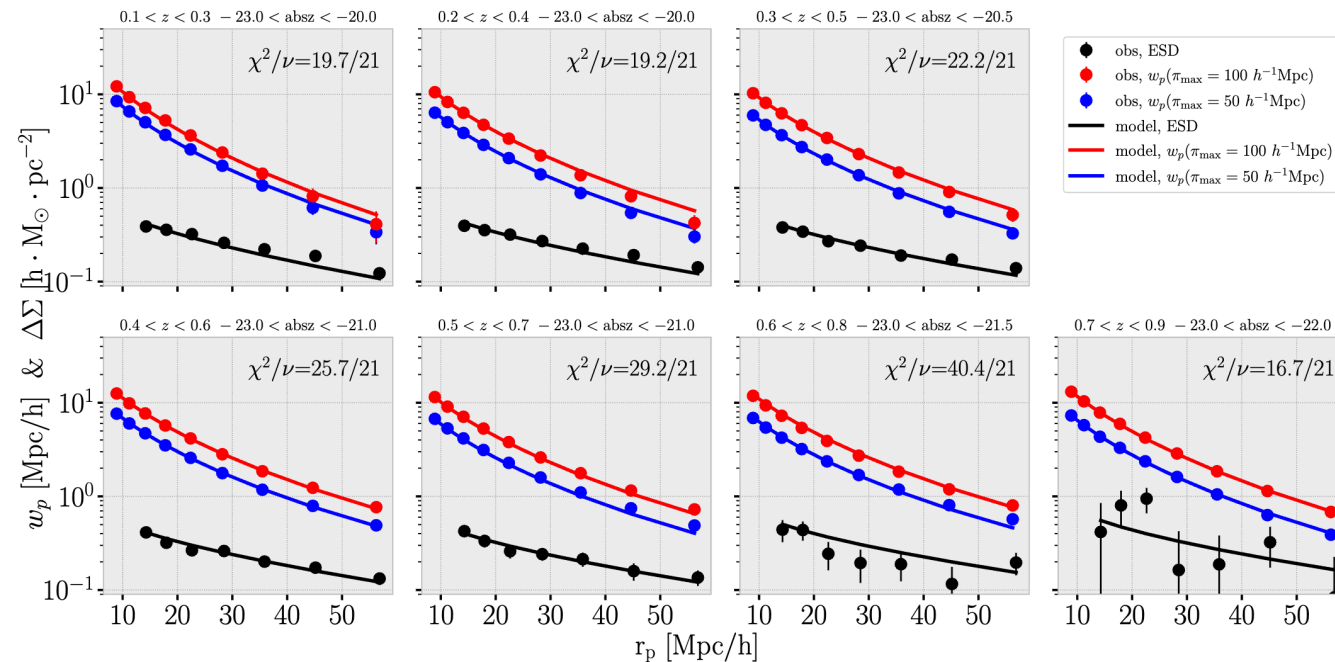
Wp and ESD modeling

- (Each lens sample) 4 free parameters
 - effective photo-z uncertainty, linear bias, omega_m, sigma_8



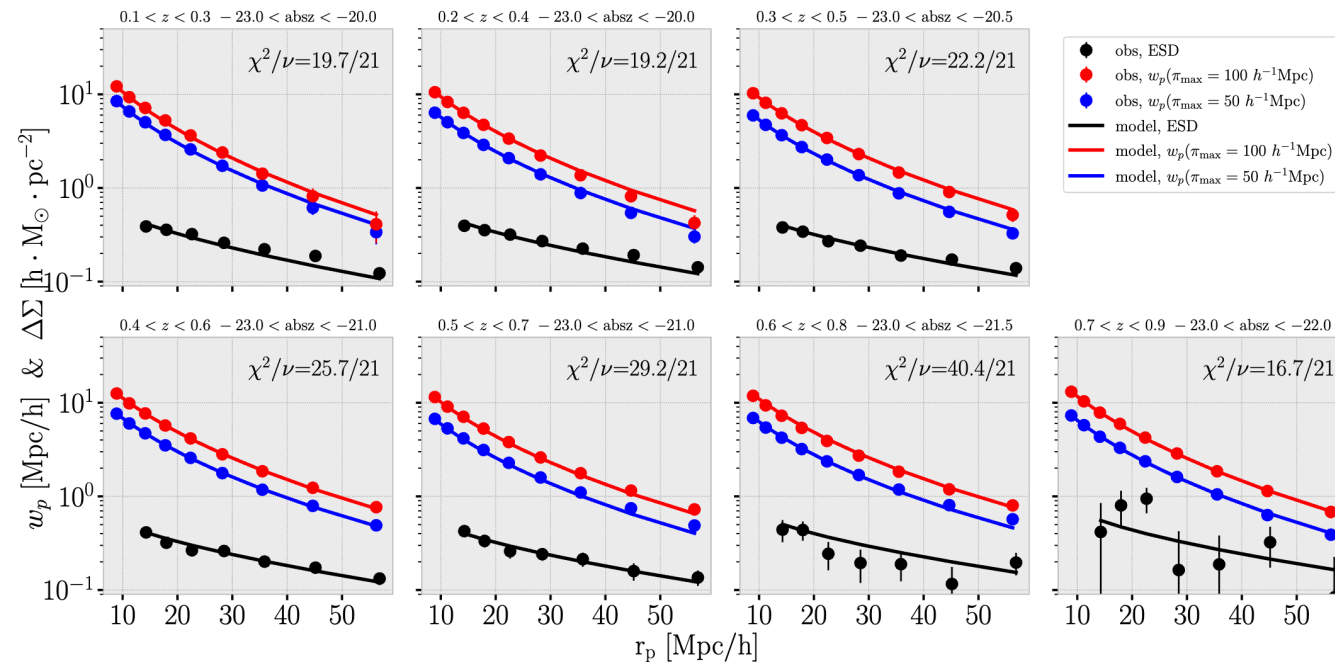
Wp and ESD modeling

- (Each lens sample) 4 free parameters
 - effective photo-z uncertainty, linear bias, ω_m , σ_8
- Wp modeling
 - Gaussian photo-z
 - *halofit* nonlinear power spectrum
 - residual redshift-space distortion

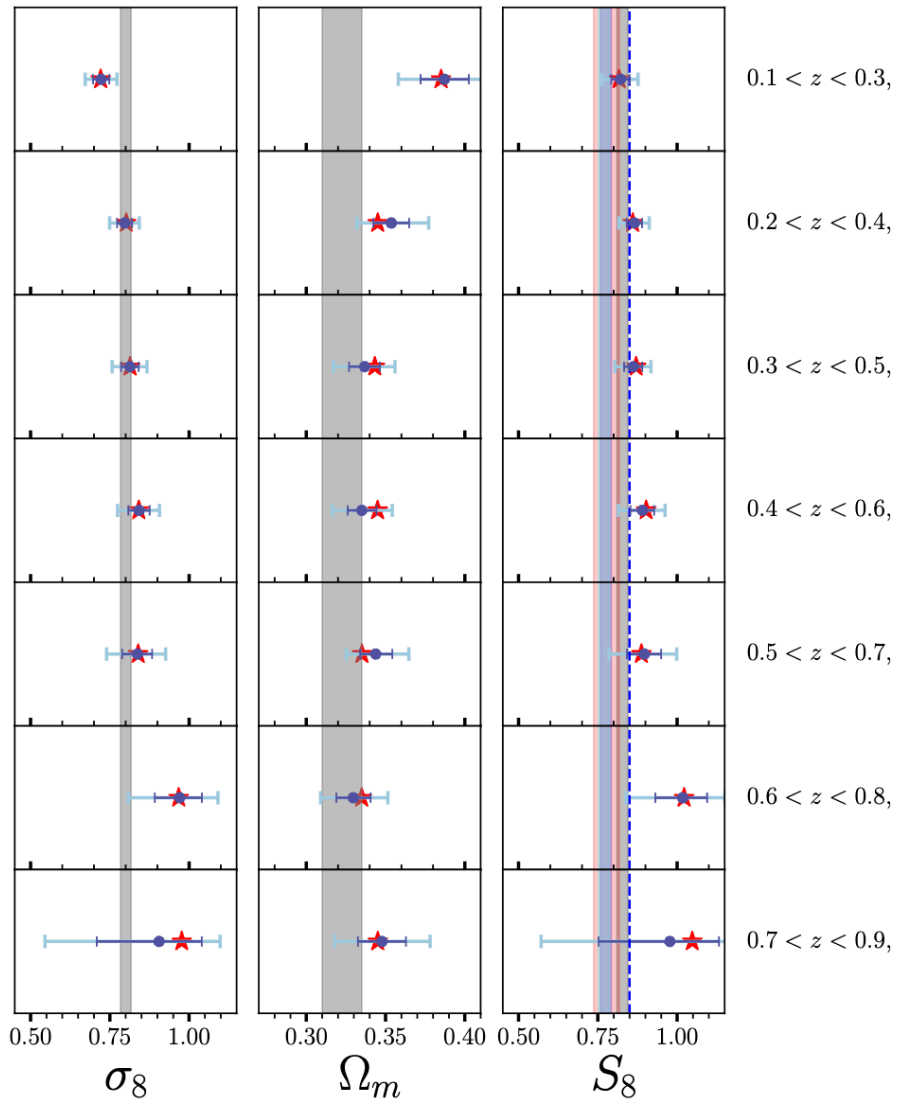
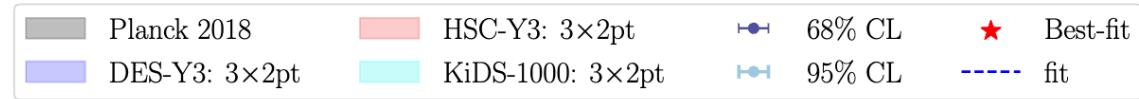


Wp and ESD modeling

- (Each lens sample) 4 free parameters
 - effective photo-z uncertainty, linear bias, ω_m , σ_8
- Wp modeling
 - Gaussian photo-z
 - *halofit* nonlinear power spectrum
 - residual redshift-space distortion
- ESD modeling
 - unity cross correlation coefficient
 - magnification bias
 - fixed luminosity slope
 - mean lens/source redshift



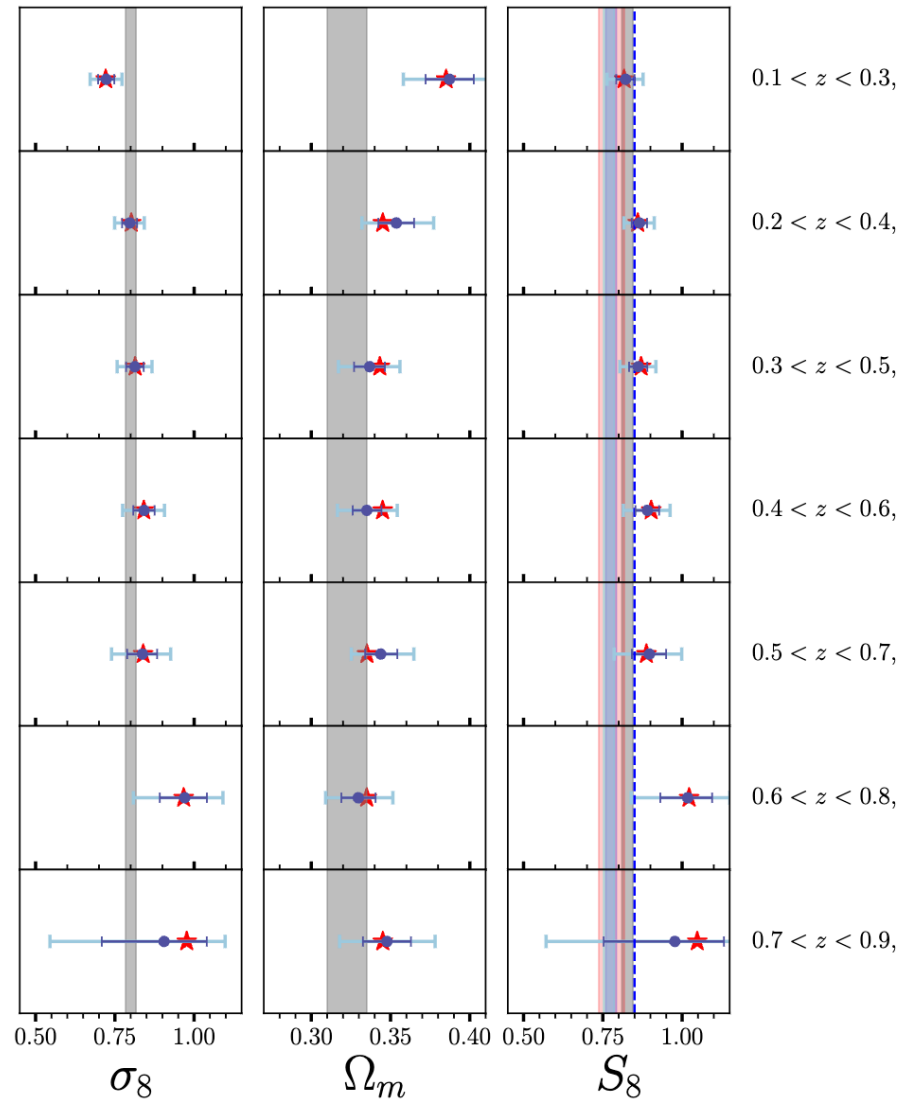
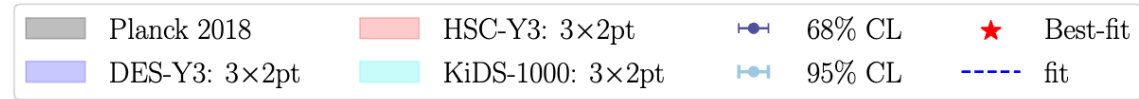
Cosmological constraints



- Tight constraints in low redshifts

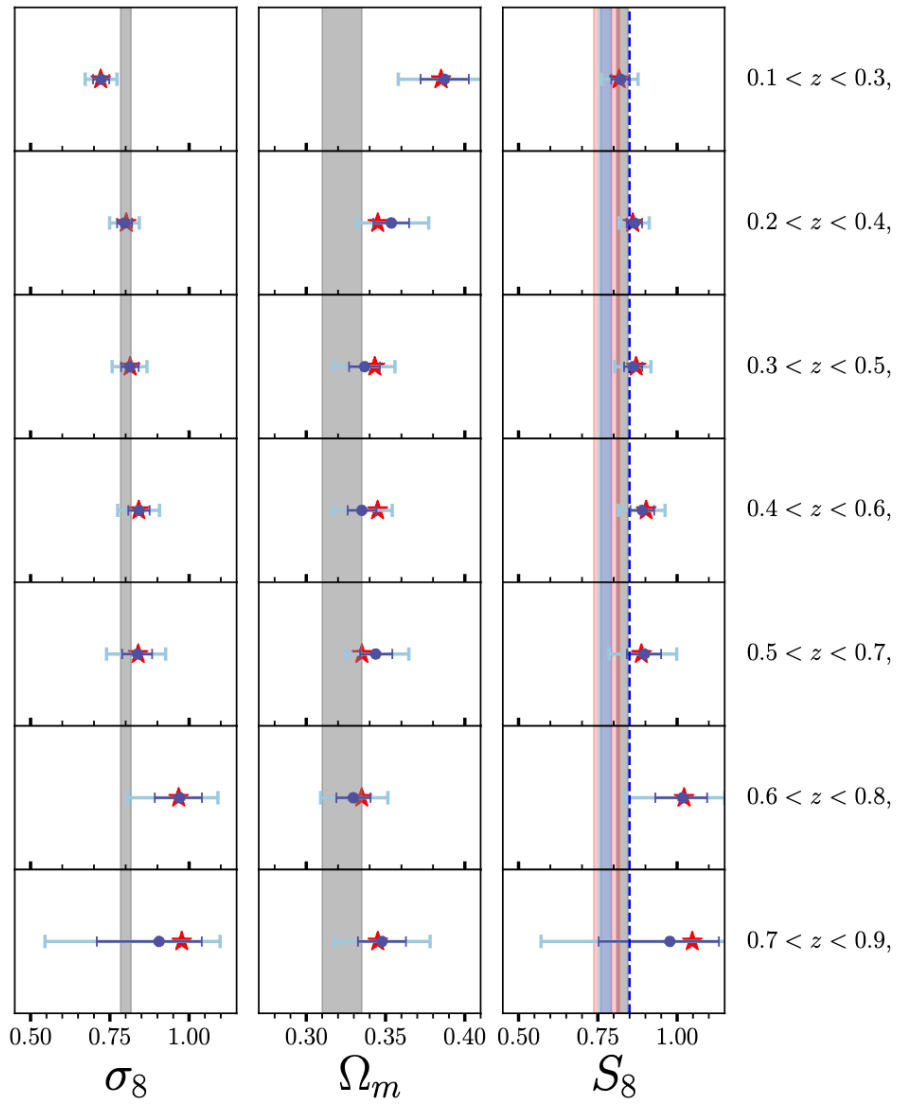
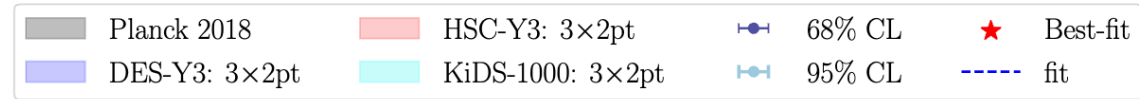
$$\sigma_{S_8} \sim 0.02$$

Cosmological constraints



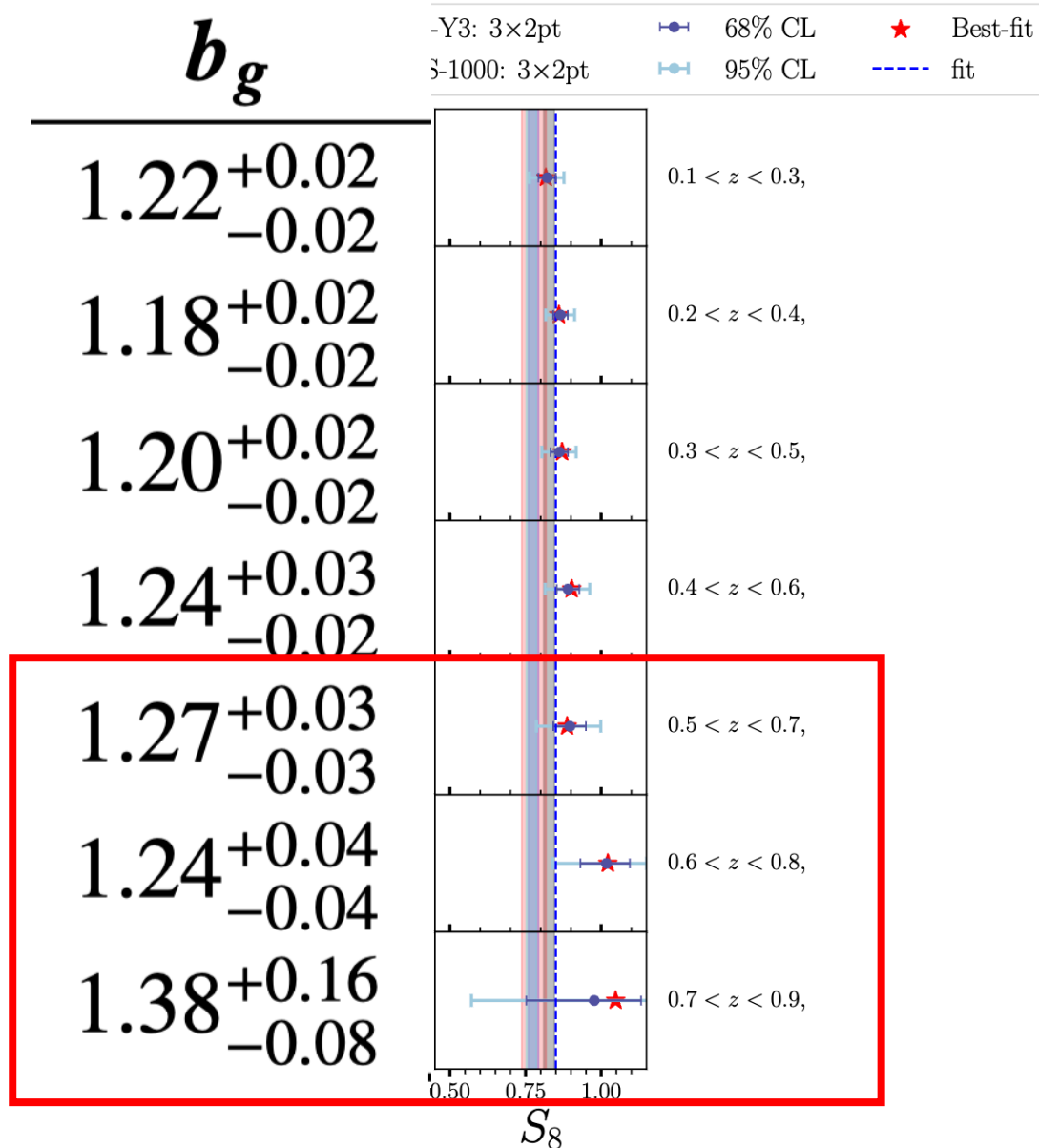
- Tight constraints in low redshifts
- Consistent with Planck results

Cosmological constraints



- Tight constraints in low redshifts
- Consistent with Planck results
- Mild trend of S_8 dependence on redshift

Cosmological constraints



- Tight constraints in low redshifts
- Consistent with Planck results
- Mild trend of S_8 dependence on redshift
- Underestimated galaxy bias in high redshifts

Possible caveats

- Imaging systematics
- Shape and ESD measurements

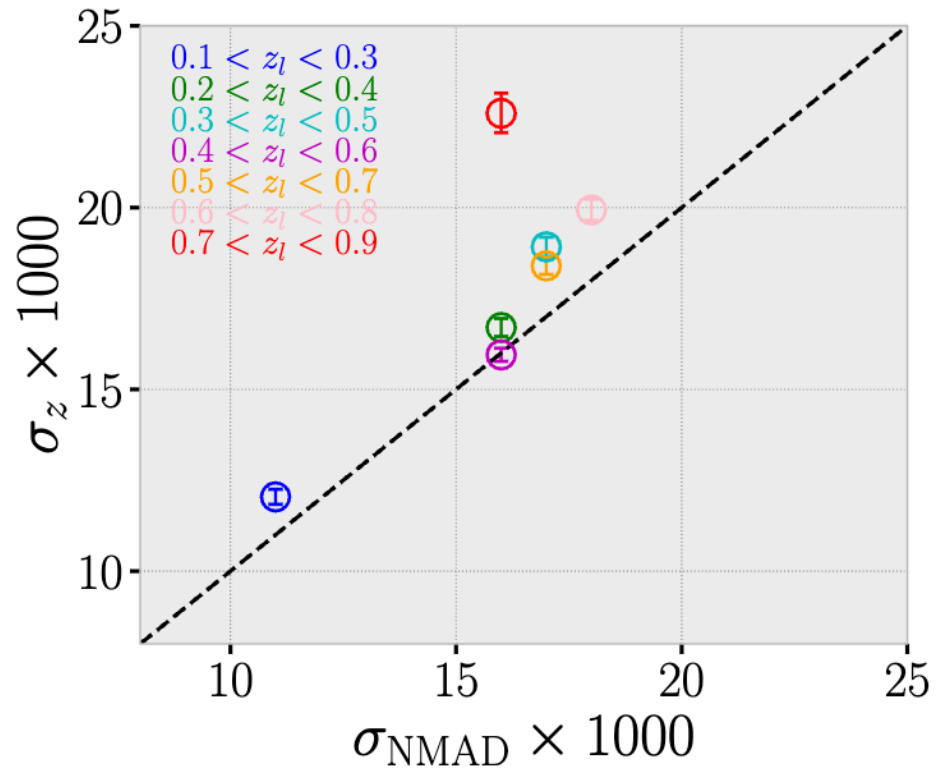
Possible caveats

- Imaging systematics
- Shape and ESD measurements
- Gaussian photo-z
- Realistic treatments of catastrophic outliers
- Intrinsic alignments
- Magnification bias

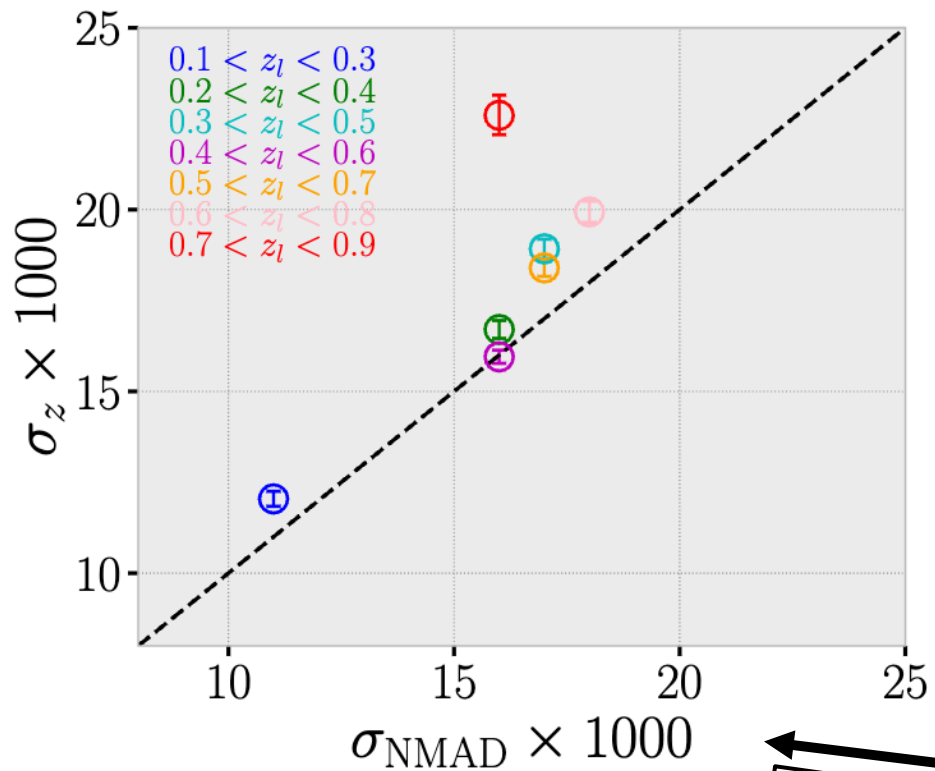
Possible caveats

- Imaging systematics
- Shape and ESD measurements
- Gaussian photo-z
- Realistic treatments of catastrophic outliers
- Intrinsic alignments
- Magnification bias
- Covariance matrix
- Incorporate the statistical uncertainties of Planck constraints
- ...

Two tests

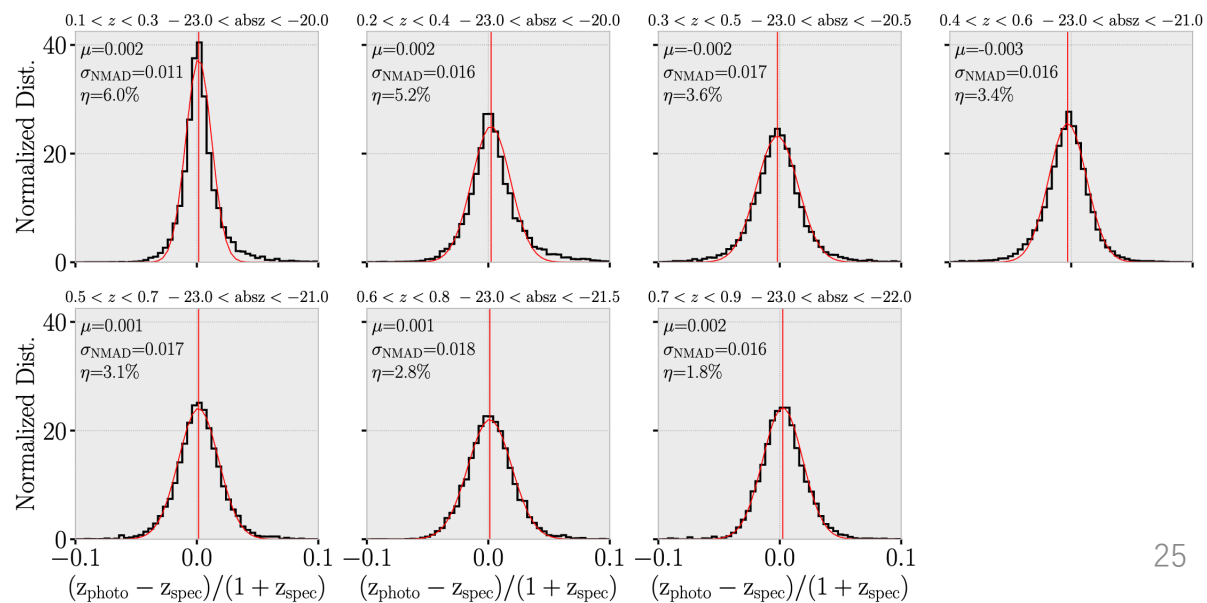


Two tests

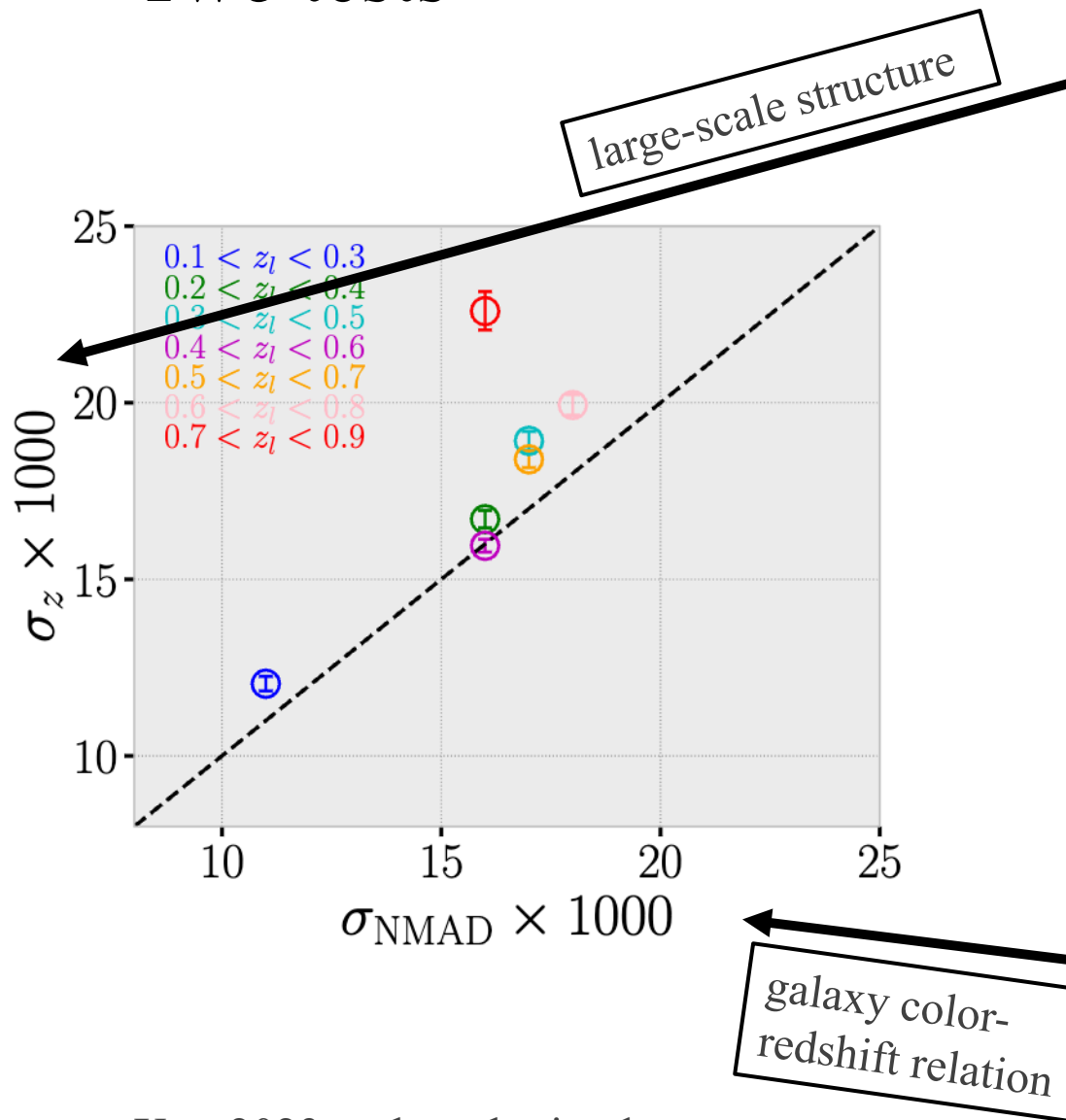


Xu+ 2023, to be submitted

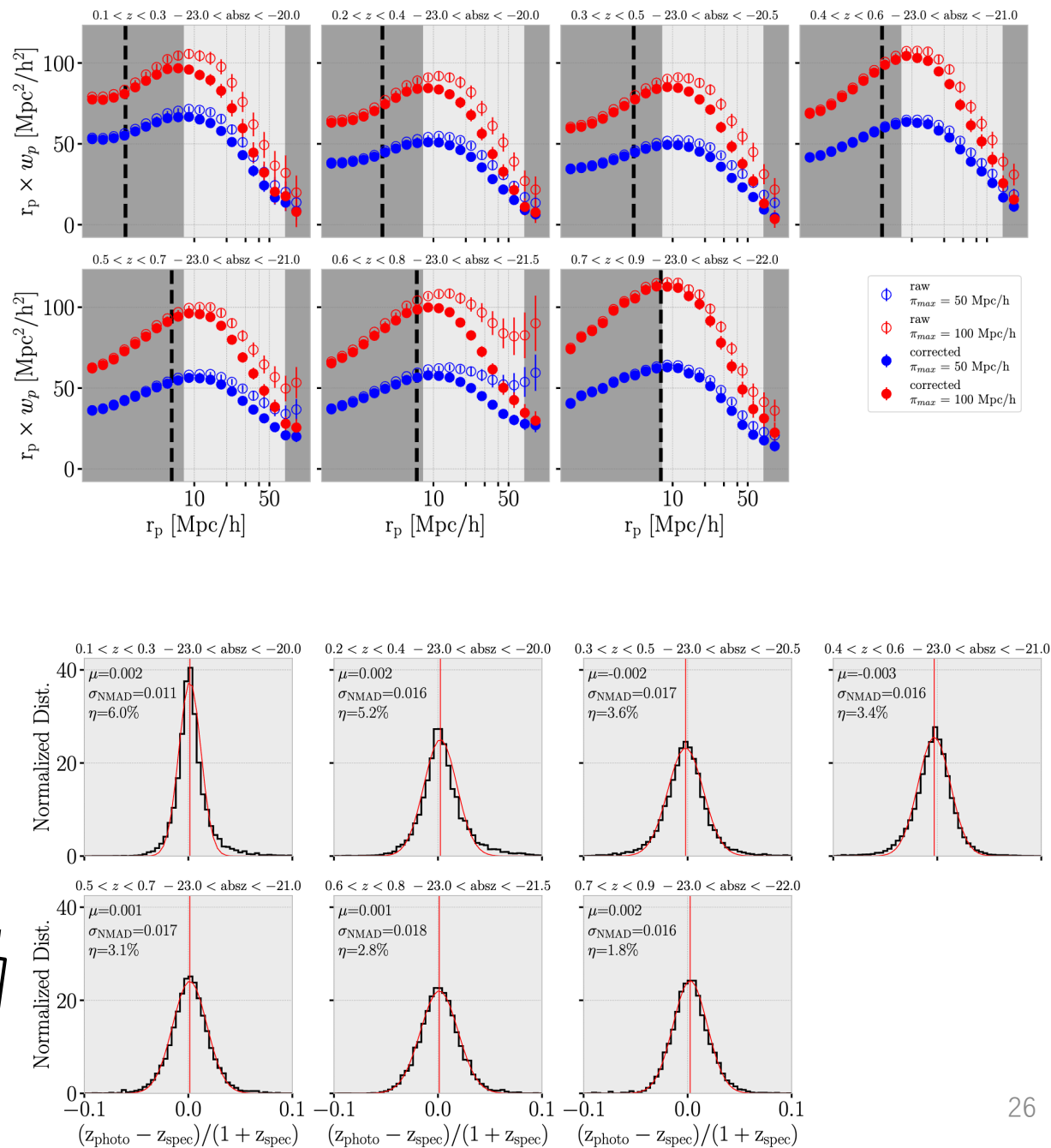
galaxy color-redshift relation



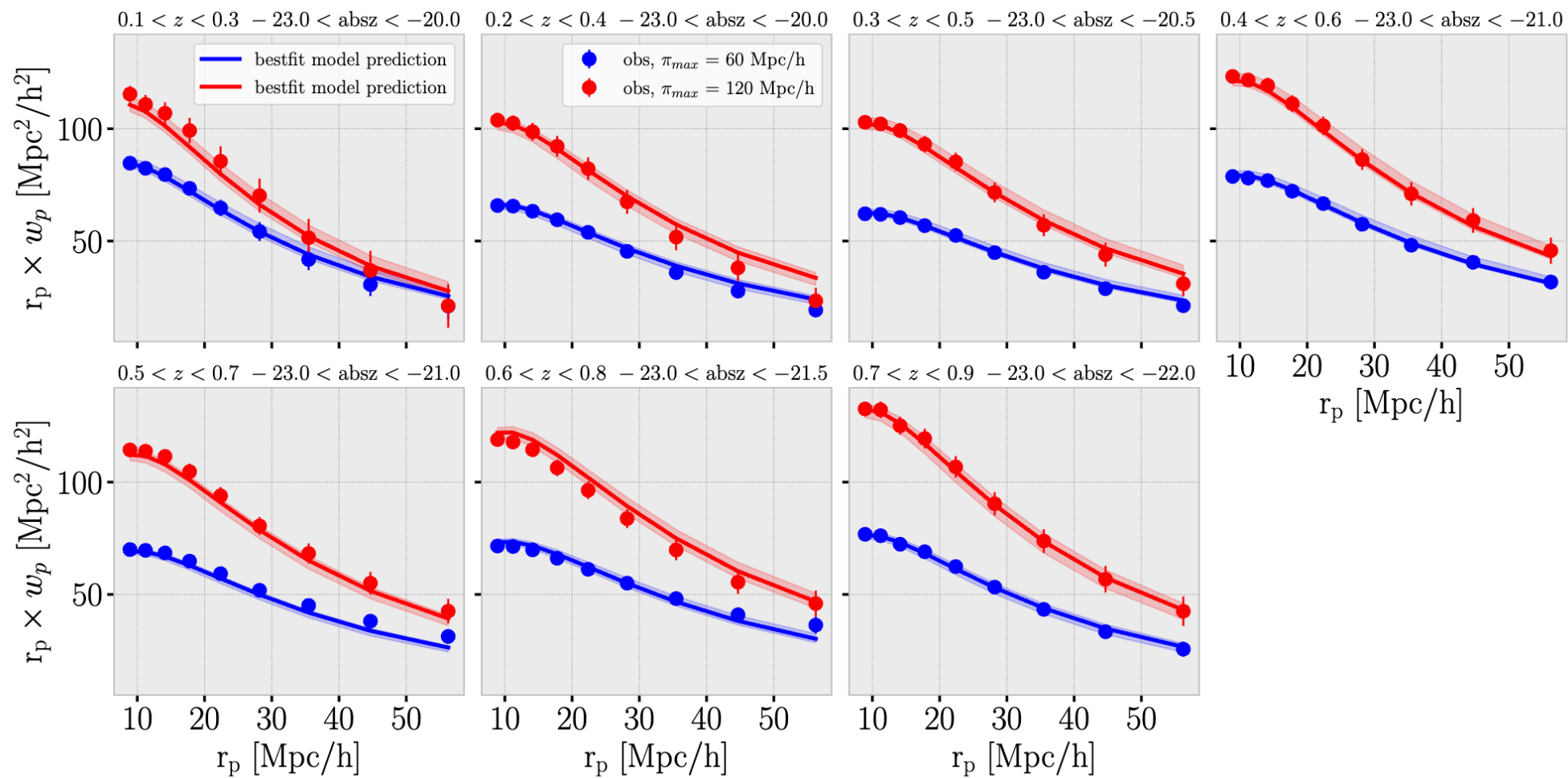
Two tests



Xu+ 2023, to be submitted



Two tests



Future prospects

- Imaging systematics
- Shape and ESD measurements
- Gaussian photo-z
- Realistic treatments of catastrophic outliers
- Intrinsic alignments
- Magnification bias
- Covariance matrix
- Incorporate the statistical uncertainties of Planck constraints
- ...

Future prospects

- Imaging systematics
- Shape and ESD measurements
- Gaussian photo-z
- Realistic treatments of catastrophic outliers
- Intrinsic alignments
- Magnification bias
- Covariance matrix
- Incorporate the statistical uncertainties of Planck constraints
- ...

More manpower!



Future prospects

- Imaging systematics
- Shape and ESD measurements
- Gaussian photo-z
- Realistic treatments of catastrophic outliers
- Intrinsic alignments &
- Magnification bias
- Covariance matrix
- Incorporate the statistical uncertainties of Planck constraints
- ...
- Different lens: galaxy groups

Take-home messages:

- Large lens samples
 - precise 2PCFs measurements
- Abundant sources galaxies
 - precise lensing measurements
- Tight constraints on the cosmological parameters
 - $\sigma_{S_8} \sim 0.02$
- Mild S_8 dependence on lens redshift
 - need more checks

Back-up slides

z_l	$M_z^{0.5} - 5 \log h$	$N_{gal,l}$	$\eta \times 10^{-2}$	\bar{z}_l	\bar{z}_s	α_{mag}	χ_r^2	σ_z	b_g	σ_8	Ω_m	S_8
[0.1, 0.3]	[-23.0, -20.0]	4.76×10^6	6.0	0.23	0.67	3.0	0.94	$0.012^{+0.0002}_{-0.0002}$	$1.22^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$0.72^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	$0.39^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$0.82^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$
[0.2, 0.4]	[-23.0, -20.0]	6.82×10^6	5.2	0.32	0.74	2.8	0.91	$0.016^{+0.0002}_{-0.0002}$	$1.18^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$0.80^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$0.35^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$0.87^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$
[0.3, 0.5]	[-23.0, -20.5]	7.33×10^6	3.6	0.41	0.82	2.7	1.06	$0.019^{+0.0003}_{-0.0003}$	$1.20^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$0.81^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	$0.34^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$0.86^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$
[0.4, 0.6]	[-23.0, -21.0]	5.46×10^6	3.4	0.50	0.88	2.6	1.22	$0.016^{+0.0002}_{-0.0002}$	$1.24^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$	$0.84^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	$0.34^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$0.89^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$
[0.5, 0.7]	[-23.0, -21.0]	7.12×10^6	3.1	0.61	0.96	2.6	1.39	$0.018^{+0.0002}_{-0.0002}$	$1.27^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	$0.84^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$	$0.34^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$0.90^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$
[0.6, 0.8]	[-23.0, -21.5]	3.97×10^6	2.8	0.70	1.02	2.5	1.92	$0.020^{+0.0003}_{-0.0003}$	$1.24^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	$0.97^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$	$0.33^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$1.02^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$
[0.7, 0.9]	[-23.0, -22.0]	1.87×10^6	1.8	0.81	1.10	2.4	0.80	$0.023^{+0.0005}_{-0.0005}$	$1.38^{+0.16}_{-0.08}$	$0.91^{+0.13}_{-0.20}$	$0.35^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$0.98^{+0.16}_{-0.22}$

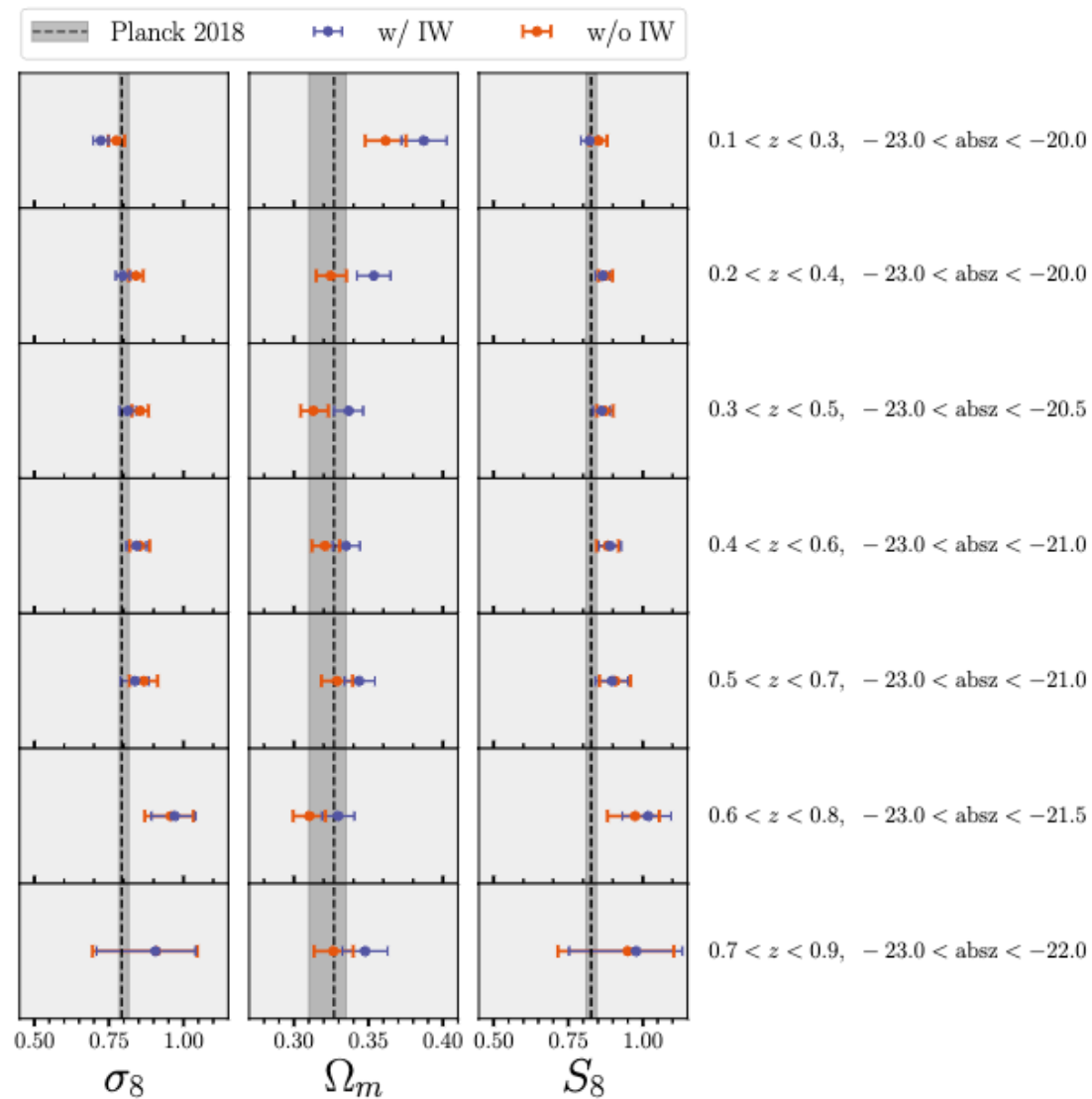


Figure 12 Comparison of cosmological parameters constraints with (blue) and without (orange) imaging systematics correction in the lens sample.

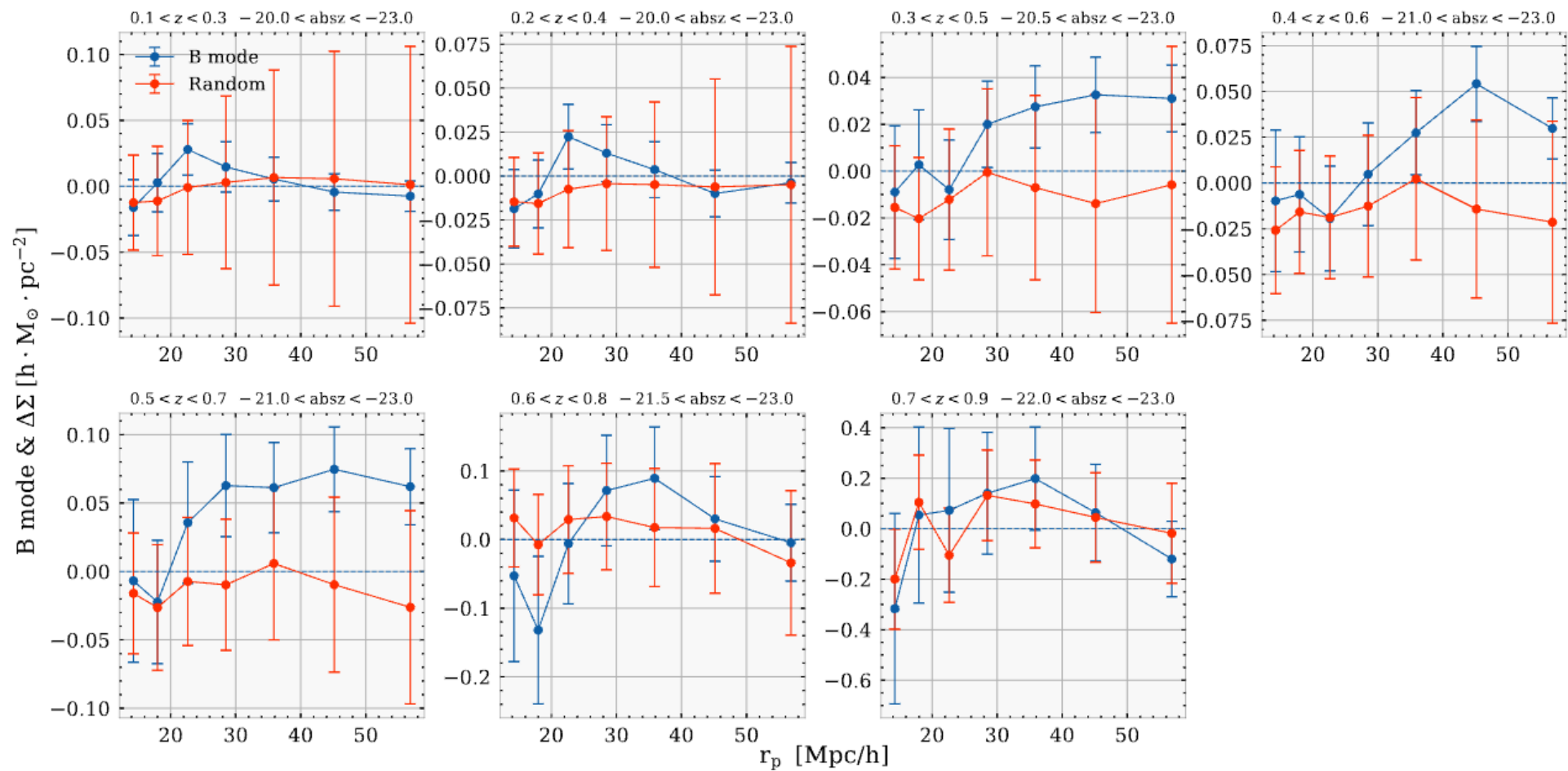


Figure A14 The B mode (blue) from lens sample and the ESDs measured around the random (red).

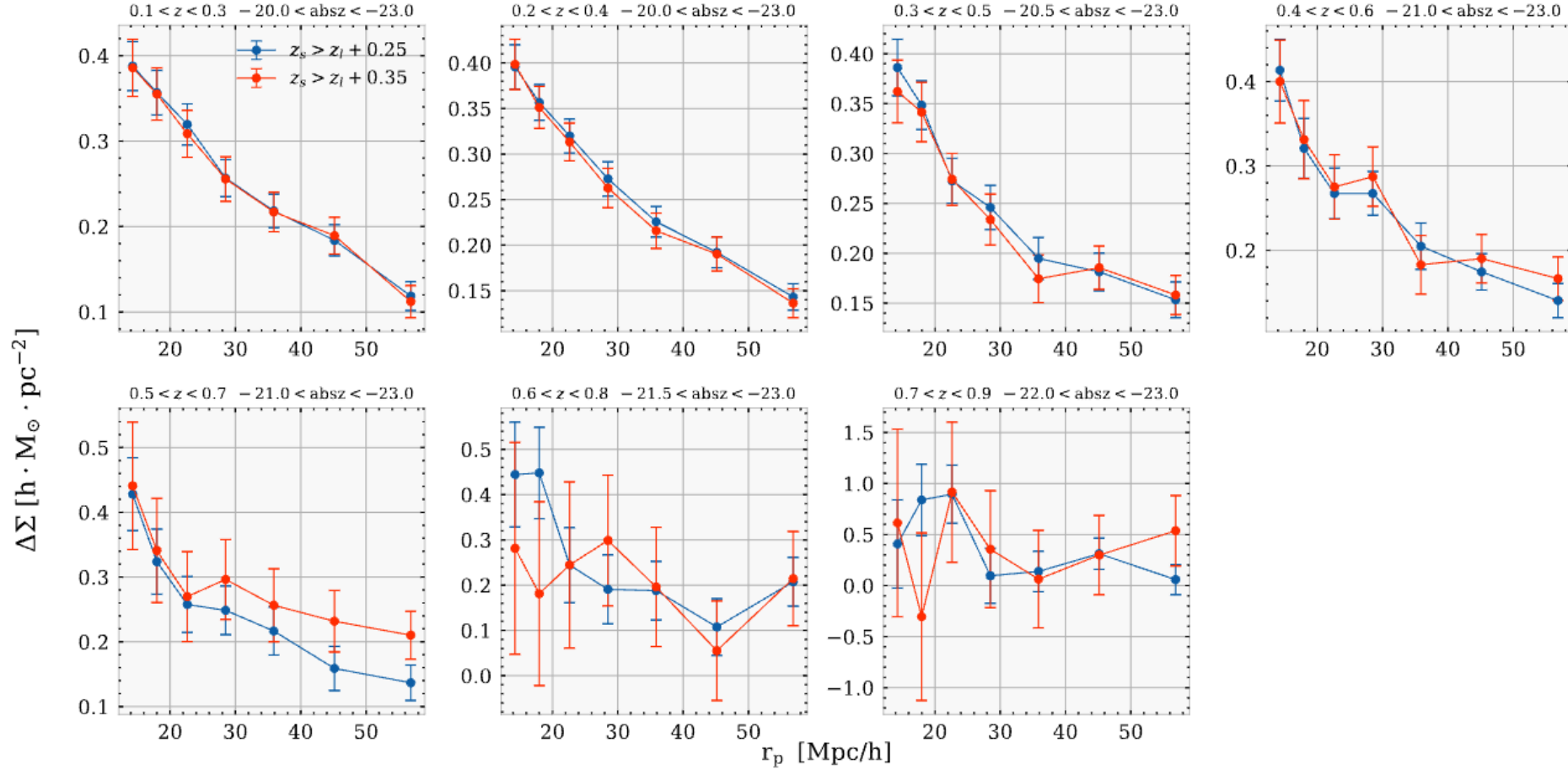


Figure A15 The comparison of ESD measurements with a different lens-sources photo- z separation. The ESDs measured with a larger lens-sources photo- z separation ($\Delta z = 0.35$, red) is statistically consistent with the fiducial measurements ($\Delta z = 0.25$, blue) .